THE VERY LATEST

EUROPE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 14-1 P. M. We are in possession of advices which left Dubin at a very late hour last night. The only topic news related to the trial of Mr. Gavan Duffy. The evidence for the defence having been completed, the Solicitor General proceeded to reply on the whole case on the part of the crown. He used every effort to nullify the favorable effect which Mr. Duffy's defence had apparently made on the minds of the jury, and contended that no matter how amable and truly philanthropic his conduct in private life may have been-and he admitted it was such-still the publication of the articles contained in the indictment as surely proved contained in the indictment as surely proved him a treasonable and dangerous man, and as such the jury must convict him. The senior judge, Jackson, proceeded to charge the jury, which he did at great length, and in a very fair and liberal spirit. The jury afterwards retired to consider their verdict, but had not agreed upon it up to the hour at which our despatch was sent off. The strong probability is that there will be no verdict, and although up to the latest moment, no official announcement was made, it is confidently expected that the Attorney General will, should the jury C. agree, call another jury, and proceed with trial the third, hoping still to convict and banish from his native land one of Ireland's warmest and most gifted patriots.

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Rumors prevail in Dublin, that Lord Clarendon will shortly resign his office of Viceroy. The fact is that his Excellency clearly sees that his employer, Lord John, is "not strong enough for the place," and must, ere long, give place to an abler and more trustworthy statesman as premier.

The accounts received this morning from the southern and wostern provinces, as to the spread of destitution and disease, have become really alarming. In Galway cholera is said to have supervened on dysentery; and yet, says our reporter, there is no medical aid; the people are left to perish without food, without medicine—even a grave is not to be had for money. Truly, this is lamentable in a Christian land.

The rumor is daily gaining credence that Dr. Denvir, of Belfast, will be the new Catholic Primate.

With reference to the engagement which had taken place between the Danes and German troops, it appears that the former had very decidedly the advantage; private letters from Copenhagen mention that the Danes captured sixteen cannon and took a good many prisoners; the number of wounded was also very considerable.

Prussta.

It is said that the Emperor intends to return to Berlin early in the summer, and will take up his residence for some months, at least, in the castle of Schonbrun. The preparations going on there confirm this statement.

Gommercial.
Lordon, Saturday Morning, April 14, 1849.
There continues to be an abundance of money upon the Stock Exchange and in the market, for discount purposes.

purposes.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange, to-day, are not numerous. Prices opened at the same figure as yesterday, both for money and account, and up to this hour, (12½ P. M..) we have no variation.

Llayd's books do not present any important feature of interest, this morning.

Liverset, this morning.

Liversect. Corrow Marker, April 14—1 P. M.

The tone of the market, to-day, is quiet, and a molerate amount of business is going forward. In prices here is not any change to report. The sales are exected to reach 4,000 bales.

pected to reach 4,000 baies.

Liverageout Corn Market, April 14—1 P. M.

The trade is in the same firm position noticed in the report of yesterday's market. Few transactions have been reported to-day, but the prices of all kinds of breadstuffs are full, and will continue so until the removal of the blockade from the German ports.

MANCHESTER GOOD MARKET,
Saturday, April 14, 1849.

The indisposition to operate for the continent, has, in consequence of the blockade of the German ports.

The indisposition to operate for the continent, has, in consequence of the blockade of the German ports, become more settled and determined. Partly as an indirect result of this state of so large a branch of the business, the general flatness of the market has become greater during the last day or two; and prices have, for the most part, a lower tendency, and in some articles, a further decline has actually taken place. On India account, there continues to be a moderate demand, principally for wide shirtings of the lower reeds, and as these are scarce, their value is maintained. The transactions for other distant quarters are very slightly felt. The home dealers, whose trade is extremely dull, are scarcely ordering anything from the manufacturers. The depression continues to be greater in yarns than

Shipping Intelligence.
Livenpool, April 14—Arr, Salacia, from Norleans; Clyde, Charleston. Bid Defence, for NYork; J Z. do: Liberty. do: Garrick. do: Saranak, Philadelphia; Isaac Newton. do: Palmerston. Cas-

Law Intelligence.

Important Decision.—The question whether an indictment for bigamy can be sustained against a party who, divorced for cause. had married again, came up at the last term of the Supreme Court of the seventh district, in Rochester, in the case of the people vs. Luther H. Hovey, indicted in the county of Monroe, for bigamy. Hovey pleaded to the indictment, admitting both marriages, but setting up in his defence a decree of the Court of Chancery dissolving the marriage with his first wife, obtained upon a bill filled by her, charging him with adultery. The decree is in the usual form. It dissolves the marriage, and declares "that the parties and each of them, are freed from the obligations thereof." It also contains a clause prohibiting the defendant from marrying again. To this plea the District Attorney demurred, and the defendant joined in the demurrer. The Court of Oyer and Terminer sustained the demurrer, and the cause was brought into the Supreme Court by writ of error Judge Seiden, whose choorate opinion is published at length in the Rochester Advertiser. Of this morning, reversed the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but said the defendant will not, therefore, necessarily go unpunished, though escaping the penalty of the act against bigamy; for, independent of that statute, he is subject to severe penaltics by other laws. The fourth section of the article on marriage, 2 R. S., 2d ed., 74. makes the marriage void, thus subjecting the offender to the painful consequences of public disgrace, illegitimacy of children, etc. In addition to this, such a marriage being absolutely prohibited by the forty-seventh section of the act concerning divorce; 2 R. S., 2d ed., p. 80, is punishable as a misdemeanor by the act, 2 R. S., 2d ed., p. 682, sec. 45.

Court of Appeals will be held at the court house in the city of WATERFORD, April 11-Sld, Harmony, for Besten.

absolutely prohibited by the forty-seventh section of the act concerning divorce; 2 R. S., 2d ed., p. 80, is punishable as a misdemeanor by the act, 2 R. S., 2d ed., p. 8052, sec. 46.

Court of Appeals will be held at the court house in the city of Brooklyn. commencing Tuesday, May 1st. There are 121 causes on the calendar, an increase of 11 since the March term. We give below a number of causes first in order upon the calendar,—No. 1. Lemuel Sawyer and wife, appellants, vs. Eleanor Clark, et al., respondents. 2. The People, ex rei. Norris L. Martin, plaintiffs in error, vs. the Mayor, &c., of the city of Brooklyn, defendants in error. 3. Francis Griffin and others, appellants, vs. Hiram Barney, respondent. 4. Cyrus Barlow, appellant, against Mary Barlow and another, respondents. 5. James Rice, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward Floyd. defendant in error. 6. Joseph H. Seguine and another, arghellants, against Henry S. Seguine, respondent. 7. Albert Wyckoff, plaintiff in error, vs. Peter Lott and Maria, his wife, defendants in error. 8. Henry Worrall and another, respondents, against David C. Judson, appellant. 9. Jacob Slason, appellant, against Caleb D. Barrett, impleaded, &c., respondents, 10. William Smell, plaintiff in error, vs. the Herkimer Manufacturing and Hydraulie Company, defendants in error. 11. Cornelius McCoen, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Mortimer Calkins, et al., defendants in error. 12. Fliza A. Vrooman, appellant, vs. James Jones, appellea. 13. Thomas H. Patterson, appellant, vs. Rensselaer Hawes, et al., respondents. 14. William Wooden, appellant, vs. George Waffle, et al., appellant, vs. Robert Ainsle, respondent. 17. Nicholas G. Kortright, appellant, vs. Robert Ainsle, respondent. 18. Nicholas G. Kortright, appellant, vs. Robert Ainsle, respondent. 19. Don't Brooks, plaintiff in error, vs. The Feople, defendants in error, 20. George D. Poet, plaintiff in error, vs. Philip Kearny, 17., defendant in error, 21. Edward S. Inns, plaintiff in error, vs. Abraham G. Thompson defendant in error, 22.

THE EVENTS IN CANADA.

The Details of the Outbreak

AND Destruction of the Parliament Building

dec. dec. dec.

Our Canadian Correspondence.

MONTREAL, CANADA,
Wednesday Night, April 25, 1849. }
The Destruction of the Parliament House, &c. Never in my life have I witnessed such a scene as took place about two hours ago, in the Legisla tive Assembly of Canada. Having been present in the Parliament House when the following event occurred, I lose no time in giving you an account of it, as it may reach you previous to the departure of the Europa for England.

At about 4 o'clock this afternoon, Lord Elgin repaired to the hall of the Legislative Assembly, to give his assent to the famous Rebellion Losses bill, and on his leaving the House, I understand (for I was not present), that he was saluted by the exasperated mob with rotten eggs, and every missile that could be laid hold of; he left amid the groans and the hootings of the populace, that had been accidentally assembled, for there was nothing said in the morning papers of his intention to sanction the bill. This, however, was only the prelude to what afterwards occurred. At about a quarter past nine o'clock to-night, while the members were debating on the Judicature bill for Lower Canada, I was sitting in a recess between two windows in the hall of the Assembly, when suddenly a tremenduous crash was heard and every window in the spacious room was broken to atoms, from stones hurled by the infuriated mob outside into the Hall. Theoremmenced a scene of confusion which I never shall forget as long as I live; the members were running for their lives in every direction of the House, and sought every spot where they thought their lives would be free from danger: some went into the library, others hid themselves under the seats, some I observed crossing the hall behind the Speaker's chair, while others escaped from the lobby through the door out of the house. During a brief period of intermission of the hurling of the stones, I crept out of the recess and went up into the library, which I had hardly reached when the mob, rushing and hallooing, came into the Hall, chopped everything, tables, desks, chairs, &c. &c., to pieces—one running away with the golden mace before the Speaker's chair, others serzing hold of whatever came in their way, and leaving their work of destruction to save their own precious lives, for the Parliament House of Canada was in flames!!

It is now nearly two hours since I left, and from this elevation I see the fire reging as fiercely as ever. At about 4 o'clock this afternoon, Lord Elgin re-

work of destruction to save their own precious lives, for the Parliament House of Canada was in flames!!

It is now nearly two hours since I left, and from this elevation I see the fire raging as fiercely as ever, burning the building which cost over £80,000, and the public records and documents, the bills, which were in various stages in their progress through the House, and with them the most valuable library on American history to be found on the continent, or in the world. Your patience may be exhausted to know by whom these proceedings were adopted. I answer, by the high-spirited and intelligent Britons!—by men of education, of worth, of methigence! Oh God! to what a putch will party spirit carry men, when their passions are inflamed by the ill-advised measures of their political opponents! A meeting had been held at eight o'clock to-night, on the Champs de Mars, which was, I hear, attended by about 5,000 people; and it was from them the people came who committed this wanton destruction of property. Where it will end, or what will be the result, God only knows. I stepped out, a few moments ago, to hear further accounts, but I glean nothing but rumors of injuries done to the members. I hope they are not as serious as what they are now represented, and trust that men prone (whilst in a state of excitement) to exaggeration, have magnified the extent of the mischief which has been done. I met a few persons near the Haymarket, whe were shouting for vengeance against the Governor, and not wishing to place myself in further danger, after the miraculous escape I had about two hours ago from the Parliament house, I retured home, and shall not again go out to-night. Whatever I hear to-morrow, I shall communicate: to you by the next day's mail. In the interval, you may imagine into what a state of confusion this will throw every department of public affairs—the Tariff bill, Judicature bill, Assessment bill, and a thousand others destroyed by fire; and valuable public records, geological surveys, reports of commission

INCIDENTS, ETC., CONNECTED WITH THE EMEUTE.

INCIDENTS, ETC., CONNECTED WITH THE EMEUTE.

[From the Montreal Gazette, April 27.]

The 25th of April, 1849, will be looked upon henceforth as a black day for Canada. Our children will speak of it as the day on which a British nobleman, holding the commission of his sovereign as Governor General of the province, sanctioned, in the name of her Majesty, an act which is unparalleled in the whole history of the world, and which, in principle, strikes at the root of all government. It is but humanity in a government to forgive the misdeeds of individuals who may have unjustifiably risen in rebellion against it; it is positive destruction to repay them for the losses their rebellion had brought upon them.

We have then, to apprise our readers, that, in the course of Wednesday, the 25th inst., it became whispered, without any person seeming to know from what source, that the Governor General would proceed to the Parliament House, at three o'clock, afternoon, to give his sanction to several bills which had been passed.

* * These and other considerations tended to throw doubt on the affair, until about three o'clock, the usual hour which governors had fixed, in all time before, for proceeding to give the royal assent to bills passed by the Legislature. A few persons went down to the Parliament Buildings at that hour, but no Governor was there. Others continued to arrive, but still no Governor. At length, about five o'clock, the carriage of his Lordship was seen approaching the Parliament House, but there were not over 250 or 300 people in the palleries, and none outside.

His Lordship kaving seated himself on the throne, and the Legislative Assembly having been summoned into the Council Chamber, he proceeded to give his assent to various bills. The Clerk of the Crown in Chamber, he proceeded to give his assent to various bills. The Clerk of the Crown in Chamber, he proceeded to give his assent to various bills. The Clerk of the Crown in Chamber, he proceeded to give his assent to provide for the indemnification of par

thirty-seven and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight."

A dead silence ensued for a moment or two. People held their breaths in perfect surprise. At length, as if by magic, a more took place among the audience, a stamping of feet was heard, and groans and hisses muttered as the parties made for the door, which rose into yells and hootings as they descended the stairs.

The remaining bills having been speedily assented to, his lordship made his appearance in the street, attended by his suite, on his return to Monklands. But still there was no crowd.

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Immediately he was seen, several rotten eggs were thrown at him, some of which we are informed strucks him, and some most unfortunately hit also the gentlemen of his suite. This was attended by loud hootings, yells, and groans, in the midst of which the postilion on his lordship getting into the carriage, drove off at a rapid rate. Rotton eggs continued to be thrown at the carriage, so long as they could take effect, and a dirty sight the machine exhibited.

Tremendous excitement ensued. The city turned out its thousands into the streets, and, at eight o'clock, they assembled on the Champs de Mars, to the number of five or six thousand. But all was perfectly regular and peaceable. The chair was taken by A. Heward, Esq., and the following resolutions were moved and carried.—

of nve or six thousand. But all was perfectly regular and peaceable. The chair was taken by A. Heward, Eq., and the following resolutions were moved and carried:—

"Resolved 1st, That this meeting desires to reiterate the opinions of the meeting held in the Bonsecours Market, on the evening of the 17th Feb. last, relative to the 'Rebellion Losses bill,' considering the principle of the measure as one designed to reward the disaffected, and to punish the loyal, and therefore as altogether unconstitutional.

"Resolved 2d—That this meeting deeply deplores the outrage which has this day been committed against their feelings as British subjects, by the act of the Legislature in passing the said bill, without affording the people an opportunity of expressing their opinions thereon at the hustings, and in total disregard of their respectful petitions and remonstrances against it.

"Resolved, 3d.—That in the opinion of this meeting, the act of the Earl of Eigin, in sanctioning the rebellion reward bill, is a betrayal of the high trust committed to him by his Sovereign, the tidings of which will be received by every loyal man throughout the British Empire, with indignation and disgust.

"Resolved, 4th.—That a committee be appointed to draft a petition to her most gracious Majesty the Queen, respectfully praying her Majesty to recal the Earl of Eigin, and immediately quiet the minds of the people, by disallowing the said rebellion reward bill this day sanctioned by him in her Majesty's name."

The chairman and the movers of the resolutions were then appointed a committee te draft the necessary petition to the Queen, and the chairman declared the meeting dissolved. The cruw the departed, and the meeting dissolved.

writer of this article retired, with other members of the committee, to get ready the petition.

Their labors were soon disturbed by cheering in the streets, and on looking out, a number of men were seen in advance of a caleahe, in which two persons were seated, bearing the mace of the House of Assembly, the crowd singing the national anthem, and cheering for the Queen.

For the remainder of the proceedings we are indebted to our contemporaries and to our reporter. We refer to their reports. The city remained perfectly quiet during the night.

Lord Eigin was sent for in the course of the night, and the Executive Council held a sitting, at which a clerk in the government office, named Sabin Tetu, made an affidavit implicating Messrs. Heward, Montgomerie, Mack, Esdaile, and Ferres, in the burning of the Parliament House (although not one of them we believe were near it), and they were arrested in the forencon of yesterday on a charge of arson. An affidavit was also made by one William M'Donell Dawson, late of Bytown, against Mr. Perry, as an active leader, and by one Greer Walker, against Mr. James Farrell, as a ringleader.

Although the affidavits are of the most vague character, and merely relate to words alleged to have been spoken, yet Mr. Ermantinger thought it his duty to refuse bail. Mr. Ermantinger, on the demand of the gentlemen accused, stated that on their being examined he would furnish them with copies of the affidavits against them, and that he would make out a complete committal, so that they might obtain a habeas corpus, and give bail to-day. Mr. Ermantinger was asked whether he was acting under instructions from the Attorney General, or whether he was acting as an independent magistrate, and that the committal would be made out as he said.

Instead of that, however, Mr. Ermantinger, acting it is said, from the beginning under the directions of

the Attorney General, or whether he was acting as an independent magistrate? He replied that he was acting as an independent magistrate, and that the committal would be made out as he said.

Instead of that, however, Mr. Ermantinger, acting, it is said, from the beginning under the directions of Mr. Lafontaine, the Attorney General, made out whe committal "for further examination,"

This is, of course, to gratify the malignant and revengeful feelings of Mr. Lafontaine, by keeping the gentlemen accused in jail for several days longer.

Mr. Ermantinger did not intimate to the gentlemen before him any intention of remanding them, but left them under the idea given them by himself, that the committal would be a final one.

Mr. Ermantinger was tendered evidence to prove that not one of the gentlemen was near the Parliament House; but he refused to receive it, or to grant bail, because he said he considered the affidavits sufficient to warrant their committal, and he would make it out accordingly.

Geatleman in the situation of the accused, ought to be dealt with fairly and openly. The law was never meant as an engine to oppress.

Messrs. Heward, Mack. Montgomerie and Ferres, were accordingly conveyed in cabs to jail, at half-past two o'clock yesterday, escortee by a strong body of treops, to prevent a rescue, of which some fears were entertained. The excitement was such as was never seen in Canada before. They were escorted, all the way to jail, by about two thousand men, who cheered them with tremendous enthusiasm.

It was a new feature to see British troops conveying to a prison men who had fought and suffered for their queen, and that, too, under the directions of a dominant French faction, whom those very loyalists had put down twelve years ago. Can things contine so?

The gentlemen in charge of drawing up the petition for the recai of Lord Elgin, have to advise the public, that a little delay may occur before it is ready, in consequence of the temporary inconvenience to which some of their number are subjected.

no man's affairs, except to the party entitled to know them.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[From the same.]

Notwithstanding the great excitement which had been manifested outside the Parliament House, after the Governor General's assent had been given to the Rebellion Losses bill, the House continued in session, passing one or two measures through committee, with more than usual "nietness, and apparently perfect confidence. It soon became known, however, that a meeting had been called, and the passing of a carriage, with bells, accompanied by some person who proclaimed the appointment, caused a momentary rush to the windows. About half-past seven o'clock, being told that the walls were chalked with announcements that the meeting was to take place at 8 o'clock, at the Champ de Mars, the writer left the House with a friend, and proceeded to that place.

At the Champ de Mars a large number of persons were assembled. The bank, and the stone steps going up to the guard house were crowded with persons, who pressed towards the front, and bore torches, but below the muster did not appear so great as the ground they occupied seemed to indicate. They were, for the most part, standing in groups at some little distance apart, and it was remarked that a great number of females accompanied the men who were present. At the moment the writer reached the ground, some person appeared to be proposing a list of names for a committee; but the lights were extinguished immediately, and another voice addressed the Assembly.—The writer immediately proceeded there, and in con-

and another voice addressed the Assembly.—
Ther was then a cry of "to the Parliament House."
The writer immediately proceeded there, and in consequence of the time necessary to enable the procession to form, reached the House some three minutes befors the crowd. The doors were, at that time, locked; but making use of his privilege, the writer endered, and passed inmendiately up stairs to the back of the of the content of t

ing, and the windows smashed; but no other mischief was done there STATE OF THE CITY TO THE TIME OF GOING TO PRESS

ing, and the windows smashed; but no other mischier was done there

STATE OF THE CITY TO THE TIME OF GOING TO PRESS—HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

[From the same]

The greatest excitement prevailed in town throughout the whole of yesterday. Knots of five or six individuals standing at every corner of the streets. It was rumored that the Governor General was in the government house, and a crowd during the greater part of the day was collected in the neighborhood; the yard before the house was filled with troops; there was also a "cordon militaire" across Notge Dame street, at each end of the government house, to prevent the crowd from assembling before it.

At about 8 P.M., a mob visited Mr. Hincks' house, breaking and destroying everything which could be broken. A part of the furniture, it is said, had been removed during the day. The house was much damaged. Mr. Holmes's, and another house between, shared the same fate.

At about 8 P.M., the whole town was thrown into consternation by the ringing of the fire bells, and the rattle of fire engines driving through the streets.—There was a cry that Lafontaine's house had been set on fire by the mob, and a general rush toward 8t. Antoine Suburb took place. On proceeding there, we found the stables, and out houses attached to Mr. Lafontaine's house in flames. The mob attempted to fire the house three times, but were prevented by the exertions of Mr. Charles Phillips, Counsellor Bell, and a few others.

A more desolating scene could not be conceived, than that which presented itself to the writer, when the mob had left the house. Every door and window in it was broken in; the stair railings smashed to atoms, and the stairs disfigured. In the drawing room large and elegant looking glasses, together with elegant engravings and modern furniture, were all broken and destroyed, and lay a heap of rubbish on the middle of the floor. Every parlor and bed room of the house present ed the same pitiable picture. On the floor of the library was piled cart loads of books, so

It was rumored in the streets, that Lady Elgin was at St. Helen's, and that several members of Parliament had been beaten.

SACKING AND BURNING OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

[From the same.]

The writer of this report, on proceeding to the House of Assembly, on Wednesday evening, at about 9 o'clock, to take his place in the reporters' gallery, fell in with a crowd of persons marching towards the House. The crowd advanced on the House, by different streets, from the direction of the Place d'Armes. It speedily surrounded the House, and commenced throwing stones through the windows. The crowd was large but not very dense; the writer was able to walk about through every part of it. The excitement appeared to be intense. A party of the more violent among the crowd proceeded to burst open the hall door, which they succeeded in doing in the space of a few moments, smashing the door to atoms. They then rushed up the main stairs into the hall of the Assembly, a few members only having remained, among whom were Messrs. Stevenson, Galt, McConnell, and Dr. Fortier—the first named, with great coolness planted themselves in such a manner as to escape the volleys of stones, and, like philosophers, coolly surveyed the scene; the last screaming and yelling from very fear. The mob proceeded to demolish everything in the hall. One fellow took possession of the Speaker's chair, and declared, in a solemn voice, that he dissolved the Farliament in the Queen's name, and that the members had better take themselves off, or he would not answer for their lives. The remaining members, together with other individuals, and four or five ladies, had in the meantime taken refuge behind the Speaker's chair. One of the reporters jumped from a window in the second story. This, however, was not yelling demons, as honorable gentlemen anticipated, they had simply to walk out.

The number of persons inside the house on the outside the crowd appeared to be composed, as far as he was able to observe, of merchants and other respectable citizens of Montreal,

The anxiety of the moment was painful. Five or six resolute men might have arrested the incendiaries, and saved the catastrophe. The writer's first impulse was to hasten for the police; he did not take this step, as the wildfire rapidity with which the flames spread rendered it useless.

Some fire engines were immediately in the neighborhood, but they did not play upon the fire. It was rumored that the crowd would not permit them.

The writer again hastened to the hall of the House with the intention of endeavoring to aid in saving some part of the library or records. He found the hall dark and in confusion. He thought there were some persons that he could be of no ten intended tod; and dinding that he could be of no ten intended tod; and dinding that he could be of no ten intended tod; and dinding that he could be of no ten intended tod; and dinding that he could be of no brightness. A dense snoke was visible invide the main building. A moment more, and it belend through the windows and chinners with awful fury. It was now evident that any power less than the hand of God must be inadequate to save the building; and it womin have been madness for human keings to have attempted.

All hopes of resculng the libraries were now at an end; but there was a rumor that a beautiful full length preture of our most gracious sovereign the Queen had been saved; and this simple act told eloquently of the louding. Cecupied by the library of the Assembly, in a short time fell in with a dreadful crash through the recommendation of the building. In a little time more after well will dispend the same and the head of the work of the same and the head of the contracting dame. It was now impossible to approach near they form one end to the other, was enveloped in our his pencil was general to be caused by burning picces of paper being shot upwards by the fury of the tended to the whole well and the sight became awfully and magnificently beautiful! The night was egar and cold; and the high will alsale the flames to maddening fame, It

The house less in smoking ruins. The stone of which it was built being blue limestone, the walls are whitened, crumbied, and tottering in a very dangerous state.

[From the Montreal Herald, April 26.]

[From the Montreal Herald, April 26.]

REFELLION REWARDED AND LOYALTY INSULTED BY

THE SOVEREIGN.

It is with the deepest regret—with feelings that we cannot find words to express—that we announce to the loyalists of Canada the crowning act of injustice and ingratitude with which all their truth and devotion to the cause of their sovereign has at length been repaid. Yesterday, his Excellency the Governor General, in the name of his mistress, the Queen, gave his assent to that revolutionary measure, unprecedented in the history of civilized nations, by which the victorious defenders of the throne are to be taxed to pay the losses of defeated rebels. Nothing, that we can say, can either add to the indignation and grief with which this politically suicidal act of their sovereign must swell the bosom and moisten the eye of every true Briton; or take one feather's weight from that degradation, which they feel, as it were, crushing, with the iron heel of power, every cherished sentiment of loyalty to their sovereign, affection towards their father-land, and confidence in the honor, the justice, and magnanimity of both. The night is dark—let us trust that the morn will bring light and hope.

— Wise men ne'er sit and wall their loss,
But cheerly seek how to redress their harms;
What though the mast be now blown overboard,
The cable broke, our holding anchor lost?
Alas' we cannot complete the quotation, for, although "yet lives our pilot" he has sunk powerless before the storm, and has left us to work the ship into port, as best we may.

Our readers will not be surprised to learn that, so soon as the royal assent was given, the audience in the gallery of the Legislative Council Chamber left the presence, somewhat audibly manifesting their indignation at what they considered the prostitution of their sovereign's name and honor, at the command of an interested, although, for the time, triumphant faction. On leaving the Parliament House, his Excellency was greeted with uninterrupted groans, hisses and hootings—his poor pos

liating scene.

[From the same.]

By telegraph we learn, that the greatest excitement prevails in Upper Canada, and particularly in the cities of Hamilton, Toronto, and the town of Brockville.

We beg to draw the attention of members of the St. Andrews Society, to the advertisement of the meeting on Saturday. It is understood in town, that the object is for the purpose of taking the sense of the society, whether the conduct of His Excellency the Governor, in sanctioning the Rebellion Losses bill, does not imperatively call on them to expel him from their body. [His Excellency was afterwards expelled.—N. Y. Heruld.]

From the Sunday Newspapers.

BIM!—We believe the editor of the Herald has hit the nail on the head. Mr. Henry Wikoff, the "gent" whom Fanny Elssler patronized when she was in this country, is the person who has persuaded Mr. Forrest that Mr. Macready bothered kimself about him and the press, when our tragedian paid his last visit to London. The Herald shows conclusively that this same Wikoff is a meddlesome person, and the very letter written by him to Mr. Forrest, and upon which that gentleman relies to sustain his charge against Macready, shows him to be a blackguard. No gentleman ever repeats or publishes private conversations relative to other persons. Mr. Wikoff, then, in publishing private conversations between himself and Mr. Albany Fonblanque, relative to Forrest and Macready, has shown himself to be a meddlesome flunkey.—Sunday Mercury.

Bankeuterev of a Bishop.—The Rt. Reverend Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, has made an assignment of his effects for the benefit of his creditors. His debts are said to amount to a quarter of a million of dollars, and it is reported that his assets bear a very small proportion to that enormous sum. It is consoling to know that the good Bishop will not starve. Some sixteen or cighteen years ago, he married the wealthy widow of a Boston merchant, who, it is said, possessed in her own right an income of \$12,000 per annum. With this and his Bishop's salary, the insolvent divine will be enabled to live in a quiet way. Mrs. Doane is said to be one of the most exemplary of Christian women—one who sets forth, not only with her lips, but in her life, the beauty of holiness. As regards the Bishop, we will only say that he should have a large credit with the firm of Faith, Hope & Charity, as a sett off against his present liabilities.—
Sunday Times.

The Defalcation in the Marshal's Office.— BANKRUPTCY OF A BISHOP .- The Rt. Reverend

The Defalcation is the Marshal's Office hunters and partisans of both sides, versed in the history of our local politics, were astonished at the grave charge preferred against the Hon. Ely Moore, the Marshal of the Southern District, and others of his office.

During the administration of Gen. Jackson, a build now politician, W. H. Coventry Waddell, held and held of the Miner of the department, from the arduous duties of which he was relieved by a Mir. Wandell's energly known, but fully developed the Miner of Miner o

who was so many years known, on both sides of the ocean, as a vocalist and actor.

Without intending to invade the privacy of the domestic circle, we must be allowed—since this most unhappy affair has, in some sort, got before the public—to refer to this unparalleled and very singular act of repudiation. The popular fame of one of the parties—the husband—and the exalted worth of the other—the lady—will, undountedly, give to the affair unusual interest; and this fact must plead in apolegy, for referring at all to the domestic affairs of individuals.

Mr. Edwin Forrest was married, if we recollect aright, in the year 1836, in St. John's Chapel, in the Moorfields, London, to Miss Sinclair. Mr. Forrest was, at that time, in the thirty-first year of his age; the lady was one-and-twenty. Soon after the consummation of the marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest voyaged to the United States, and set up an establishment in Reade street, originally owned and occupied by the celebrated Mr. James H. Hackett. There they remained till about the year 1839, when Mr. Forrest purchased an estate in Twenty-second street, Chelsea, to which he removed his family, and where he has remained, with intervening visits to Europe, till the day before yesterday.

Until the commencement of the last winter, with the exception of occasional family jars, and the interposition of those professional annoyances that occurred in London, we learn that nothing transpired to mar the happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Forrest. All ought to have been sunshine, though it is possible that the "storm-king" interposed his visage.

Whilst Mr. Forrest, two years ago, was in London, he was assailed, as all the world knows, by one or two of the London presses, and criticised in the most offensive and abusive manner. After the attack in question was made, he returned to the United States, and the whole character of the man was changed. He at once became moody, melancholy, and unhappy.

In the month of December, Mr. Forrest returned from a professional engagement in Philad

gossip of the world, would induce us to say thus much.

As an act of justice, we remark that we are informed—and our information comes from a source that can be relied on—that Mr. and Mrs. Forrest have, in the end, separated on terms of mutual reciprocity. The private reputation of both remains untouched, unchallenged, untarnished. No aspersion, at any rate, rests, or can be made to rest, on the character of the lady. No personal imputation has been cast on either side. Jealousy—the curse and bane to wedded life—has not, in this instance, had any influence.

Mrs. Forrest is represented on all sides, and by those who know her best, to be a lady of superior talent, attainment, and personal beauty; and the disquietude which this ill-assorted affair must give her and her relatives, must be exceedingly poignant.

The immediate friends of the parties have, we understand, made numerous efforts to compromise the difficulties that have transpired between the gentleman and his wife, but without success.

It has been supposed by many, that the absence of issue has been the cause of these domestic broils. Such is not the fact. The lady has been the mother of four children, all of whom, however, died in early infancy.—Sunday Atlas.

ever, died in early infancy. Sunday Atlas.

The Rev. Dr. Hawkes is about to leave New Orleans, and resume his position in this city. A Southern paper says that his return to New York will be a new element in the intellectual attraction of the city, "where, as a source of elegant entertainment, the pulpit, with many, takes the place of the opera." This is very true; stained glass windows, and commodious aisles and pews, afford more advantages to cut a dash in boxes, than at the opera; and the "upper ten" are well convinced of the fact, let the opera, for which they have only a forced taste, "go to the wall," and pay from five hundred to a thousand dollars for a pew at a "fashionable church," in which to worship, not the Almighty, but the god and goddess of all their idolatry—Mammon and Fashion. The pews in St. George's Church, last Monday, were sold at prices varying from four hundred to seven hundred dollars each.—Sunday Atlas.

Naval Officer.—The new naval officer, Philip Hone, Esq., "turns out well." If he has no "enemies to punish," he certainly has "friends to reward." He has appointed Isaac S. Hone, auditor, in place of Gen. Spinner, removed; Robert S. Hone, decourt, in place of Edward Sandford re-

reward." He has appointed Isaac S. Hone, auditor, in place of Gen. Spinner, removed; Robert S. Hone, deputy, in place of Edward Sandford, removed; C. S. Franklin, deputy, in place of Leonard Lee, removed; C. Callender, clerk, in place of Charles Kathern, removed; — Darling, clerk, in place of Theodore Frost, removed; and, ——, clerk, in place of E. W. Corbitt, removed. Those naval office clerks must, of course, become sharp fellows if they remain among so many Hones!—Sunday Atlas.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR AT ST. CHARLES, ILLINOIS.—I hasten to inform you that our town of St. Charles. has been under the supreme reign of a mob since 10 A. M. The cause of this outbreak of the sovereigns of the hasten to inform you that our town of St. Charles. has been under the supreme reign of a mob since 10 A. N. The cause of this outbreak of the sovereigns of the land, was the open and reckless manner in "nich Dr. Richards and his students have supplie", themselves, for the last few weeks, with subject for dissection. A company of men—father, broth and husband of a young lady, from De Kalb county, who had recently died—came here on Thursday last, alleging that she had been resurrected, procured a search warrant, and, with Sheriff Yates. searched the dissecting room and premises of Dr. Richards; not anding the body, yet finding enough to eatiefy the relation. The best in the search and under the hand of the "creatives entered as hair and other evidences of identity. In the subject of the search and under the hand of the "creatives returned kome; we heard no more from them unthis morning, about ten o'clock, when double teams, loaded with men, and men on horseback, were seen coming into our town in every direction, until some 200 men arrived, with a full equipment, from a rifle to a revolver. They marched to the doctor's premises, gathering strength as they proueded, until a formidable force was congregated. I cannot give all the details, but the result was, that after some negotiation as to giving up the body to her friends, two rifls shots were fired from Richard's house; one by him on opening the front door, and firing into the crowd, the other shot from the upper window by his son; and what is remarkable, neithershot took effect save in the coat of one of the outsiders. This was a signal for a general battle; the mob fired in return, one ball taking effect in Dr. Richard's right side and passing out between the shoulders near the spine—another making an entry above the hip bone of one of his students (wir. Rood) and passing diagonally through him. It was immediately reported that Richards was dead, but he presented himself again at the door to show his wounds, when a heavy stone hit him on the right side of the

The Property of Married Women.

The Property of Married Women.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act for the more effectual protection of the property of married women," passed Agril 7. 1848. Passed Agril 11. 1849

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The third section of the act entitled "An act for the more effectual protection of the property of married women," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

3. Any married female may take by inheritance or by gift, grant, devisee or bequest from any person other than ker husband, and hold to her sole and separate use, and convey and devise real and personal property and any interest or estate therein, and the repts, issues and profits thereof in the same mannerfland with like effect as if she were unmarried, and the same shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband nor be liable for his debts.

2. Any person who may hold or who may hereafter holds a trustee for any married woman, any real or personal estate or other property, under any deed of such married woman, accompanied by a certificate of a justice of the supreme court that he has examined the condition and situation of the property and made due inquiry into the capacity of such married woman to manage and control the same, may convey to such married woman, by deed or otherwise, all or any portion of such property, or the rents, issues or profits thereof, for her sole and separate use and benefit.

3. All contracts made between persons in contemplation of marriage, shall remain in full force after such marriage takes place.

It is said that a plague, in the form of locusts, has fallen upon Texas. The whole country from Austin to the Guif of Mexico, teems with them, and the fruits of the earth are suffering from their attacks.